

SPAIN.

Our advice from Europe do not accord with the late telegraphic reports of events in Spain, published in some of our newspapers and seized upon by the Union for political purposes. The intelligence which we have received relative to the condition of affairs in Spain satisfies us that those reports are absurd as well as contradictory. It is believed to be impossible for ESPARTERO and NARVAEZ to unite in the same political movement, and if, as is reported, the Duke of RIVAS, a man inveterately monarchial, has become President of the Council of Ministers, then it cannot be that the authority of the Queen is in peril. The reports relative to the Duke of MONTPEISIER and the King of Portugal, which conflict with one another, are in the nature of things improbable. All the men who have figured in the revolt are devoted to the Queen. The movement is military, and not national, and has for its object the destruction of the Minister SANTIAGO, who has become very odious. Should the Ministry be replaced by a more popular one, the restoration of tranquillity will follow. Such is the tenor of our European intelligence touching the revolt in the Peninsula.

The letter of our Paris correspondent, bearing date the 20th ultimo and received last night, contains an extract from one of the proclamations of Gen. O'DONNELL, a chief of the movement, in which he thus announces the ends he wishes to attain, viz:

"We desire the preservation of the throne, but without the carnage which dishonors the throne; we desire the rigorous execution of the fundamental laws, the amelioration of our legislative regulation of the press and of the elective franchise; we desire a diminution of taxes and a strict economy in the use of the public funds; we desire that offices, civil and military, be distributed according to merit and length of service; we wish to rescue the communes from the centralization which is devouring them, and to invest them with that local independence which is essential to their progress and prosperity; and, finally, as a guaranty to all these blessings, we desire to establish upon a solid basis the national militia. Such are our intentions."

In another proclamation, dated at Aranjuez on the 1st of July, 1854, and signed by the three chiefs, DOMINGO DULCE, LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL, and ROS DE OLANO, the ends of the insurrection are thus declared:

"Return to the Constitution of 1837; maintenance upon the throne of Queen ISABELLA II.; perpetual exile of the Queen Mother; dismissal of a despotic Ministry; abandonment of the forced loan decreed by the actual Cabinet in order to satisfy its insatiable ambition; the restoration of peace in our country. Such is the wish which we mean to attain at any price, as we will teach upon the field of honor to the traitors whose blind and guilty folly we mean to punish."

We observe that our Government paper (the Union) adroitly converts the exaggerated reports from Spain into an argument in favor of voting the President ten millions of dollars with which to purchase Cuba. The Union says:

"If Spain should be forced to sell Cuba, and she should transfer it to another purchaser than ourselves because the Executive is not provided with the means to make a cash payment, the people of the United States will not hold the President responsible for the loss."

What puerility is this to be gravely addressed to the common-sense of Congress? We had supposed that if our Government had learned any one lesson of the temper of the Spanish Government and people it was the utter hopelessness of ever purchasing Cuba. We have been told over and over again by our own Ministers and Spanish Ministers that the sale of Cuba is an impossibility; that no Ministry of any party in Spain could be found bold enough to propose such a thing. Spain, it is well known, would rather lose Cuba by a war than by sale, and our present Minister at Madrid must be so convinced of this fact that we are confident he has not taken a single official step towards such an overture. The thing is hopeless, and if Congress were to give to the President ten times ten millions for the purpose it would be in vain.

MURDER AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

A telegraphic despatch published yesterday mentioned the murder, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, of Mr. CHARLES LORING, of California, by Mr. R. M. GRAHAM, of New Orleans. From the evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury we learn some of the particulars of this sad tragedy.

Mr. Loring was a resident of California and receiver of public moneys at Benicia. His room at the hotel was on the same floor as that of Mr. Graham, but the parties had no acquaintance with each other. A little after five o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Loring being in bed, they were disturbed by the furious ringing of the hall bell, just beside their room. Mr. Loring, supposing it to have been done by a stranger, opened his door and suggested that all the servants were in bed and could not be seen. Mr. Graham said he had been ringing his room bell for two hours without having any attendance, showing at the same time some ill-temper by swearing, &c., whereupon Mr. Loring retired within his room and the bell rang furiously again, causing Mr. Loring again to remonstrate, telling Graham that his wife was sick, and advising him to dress himself that he might be in a condition to be waited upon by the female servants. This further irritated Graham, who continued to ring the hall bell until Mr. Loring dressed himself and proceeded down stairs to endeavor to find a servant. On his way down, or in returning, he met Graham, who, in the course of some angry words, applied an epithet to Loring, for which the latter struck him. Graham then stabbed the deceased with a sword cane which he had in his hand, killing him almost instantly. He has been committed to prison to await his trial.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.—An explosion took place at the drug store of Dr. Jayne, on Market street, Nashville, about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, the 25th ultimo, which resulted in a destructive fire, consuming about \$20,000 worth of property. The sufferers from the fire were Mr. Wm. Stewart, Stewart & Owen, Mr. Lusk, Mr. Wagoner, John M. Hill, and Mr. Brand.

The explosion was very violent, and the noise was heard for miles around. The front part of the store was blown out into the street, and the walls also thrown into the rooms adjoining. The fire spread with astonishing rapidity, and the inmates of the house barely escaped with their lives.

The immediate cause of the explosion is not definitely known. Dr. Jayne was in his store, and was so severely burnt that his recovery is considered extremely doubtful. He says that he was weighing out some powder, and that it was accidentally ignited, which is the only account he gives of it.—*Wig.*

As the Philadelphia train for Baltimore approached Wilmington on Monday the engineer observed a lady and two girls, who were her daughters, walking on the track. He immediately gave the alarm, and the mother and one daughter escaped; but, unfortunately, the other one fell and was crushed to death by the cars.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This is the largest body of Presbyterians in one connection in the world. According to its annual statistics, just issued, the Philadelphia American lists it numbers 2,203 ministers, 236 churches, 2,976 churches, and 225,404 communicants. There were added during the ecclesiastical year just closed 63 ministers, 92 churches, 18,483 communicants on professions of their faith; 23 ministers additional to the foregoing were added from other denominations. The amount contributed to congregational and benevolent objects during the year last past was \$2,060,724. The body is now considerably larger than before the New School branch of the church separated from it.

THE GREYTOWN AFFAIR.

The Union—from the inveteracy of habit, we suppose, which impels it, right or wrong, to contradict us—takes very indignant exception to the few remarks with which we accompanied the documents respecting the transactions at Greytown. But the Union specifies scarcely a single error, either of fact or opinion, for our reconsideration and correction. It talks a great deal about British intrigues, (always a safe card at a pinch,) about Messrs. Hulsemann, Marcy, Koszta, and Ingraham; about the sins of certain New York journals, of which we think very little better than the Union does; about a horse sixteen feet high, which we presume refers to the high horse of the Union, but should have been sixteen hands not feet; about the Intelligencer's sticking to "its first position" about the Greytown transaction, although the Intelligencer had taken no position on the subject at all, except to express a wish that the Government might be found blameless in the matter. It would be a waste of time to undertake an analysis of all these inconsequential allusions, and the Union must excuse us if we let them pass without further notice.

The only point of the Union's article of yesterday which we think worthy of any particular remark is the imputation that we accused Capt. HOLLINS of "barbarity" in burning the town. We wish the Union to understand that we have not applied any censure to the conduct of Capt. HOLLINS. The act might be barbarous, yet performed with all regard for humanity possible. As an act of imperative duty, an officer may feel constrained to execute a barbarous act; and such we presume was the case with Capt. HOLLINS. He conceived that his orders left him no alternative but to lay the town in ashes, yet we doubt not that he endeavored as far as he could to avoid any sacrifice of life. We impute no barbarity to the officer. The barbarity existed in his orders, if he construed them aright. But the Union tells us that "the course pursued by Capt. HOLLINS was not distinctly indicated in his instructions." This, for the sake of a meritorious officer, we regret; and, as he doubtless acted in good faith, his defense must be the obscurity of his instructions. And here, in justice to the Government, we are free to admit the difficulty of framing precise and definite instructions for the punishment of such an offence and such offenders as Capt. HOLLINS was dispatched to Greytown to punish.

We apprehend that the real error in the affair will be found to consist in a little too much precipitancy on the part of the Government—first in giving credence to interested statements, and then resolving too promptly to inflict signal and condign punishment on what it conceived to be a heinous national insult, yet without any distinct idea of the mode or measure of punishment to be inflicted, an opinion which finds much support in the articles which we subjoin, supposing them to be not entire perversions of the truth. They are from known sources, and are quoted from the columns of a Democratic journal:

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.
Burning of Greytown—Message from the President.
We copy from the Washington Union the official response of the President and of the heads of the State and Navy Departments to the call of Congress for the papers relating to the recent burning of Greytown. The President sends the papers without note or comment; he declines either to approve or disapprove of any thing officially.

The Washington Union, however, may be supposed to indicate the view which the Administration is preparing to take of the transaction. That print intimates, in an article which we copy elsewhere, that Capt. Hollins exceeded his instructions; at the same time it is unwilling to admit that there was any thing in his conduct which may not be susceptible of explanation. Upon this point we imagine there will be a difference of opinion.

The letter of Mr. Fabens, in which he gives his account of Mr. Borland's confinement at the consulate, inadvertently discloses the feeling with which his conduct had inspired his own countrymen on board the Northern Light. When he realized the critical position in which he had placed himself, he sent Mr. Fabens to the steamer at midnight for a guard to protect him. Mr. Fabens went to the steamer, and instead of returning with a guard, as was expected, a committee of three was appointed to go ashore and consult with Mr. Borland about the course they should take. Mr. Fabens does not tell why fifty men did not at once arm themselves and volunteer to go to the relief of an American Minister in distress. Every one will, however, supply the omission of Mr. Fabens's statement. We happen to have the explanation upon better authority than mere inference. We are credibly informed by one who was in Greytown at the time that the passengers declined going with Mr. Fabens because, they said, Borland had got into a foolish scrape, and he might get out of it as he got into it. They did not feel disposed to countenance his conduct by going to his assistance. In this connexion we desire the attention of our readers to an important letter from Mr. Wood, who is one of the principal losers by the burning of Greytown, and who has given some facts connected with the murder of Antonio which add materially to Mr. Borland's responsibility. Mr. Wood's statement is confirmed by a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, whose communication is also given.

Letter from Mr. Samuel S. Wood, of the firm of S. S. Wood & Son, at Greytown, formerly a resident of Peekskill, Westchester county, and sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly of the State of New York in 1846.

THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST.
The recent outrage perpetrated upon the defenseless city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, ostensibly in part to indemnify the Nicaragua Transit Company for injuries suffered by them at the hands of its citizens, may give an interest to some of our readers showing the relations in which that company have heretofore stood with the Government there established. Having been for four years a resident trader in Greytown, I am able to testify from my own knowledge that the Transit Company can put forth but slight pretensions to the virtues of generosity in its transactions with the people of that seaport. The facts are these:

The British Government having, both for itself and the King of the Mosquito territory, of which it had maintained the protectorate, abandoned all authority over Greytown, the inhabitants, in 1852, organized a Government, and, in conformity with the excellent and liberal constitution they had unanimously adopted, elected their municipal officers. At the very first election the agent of the Transit Company, with the entire force of workmen in his employ, attended the polls, coming over in boats from their station across the river at Punta Arenas for the purpose, and by their efforts, a city council was chosen, consisting of five American citizens, with the understanding that they would be favorable to the objects and rights of the company. Three of these members were from New York, one from New Orleans, and one from the State of Arkansas.

Enjoying thus the favor and protection of a Government and constitution established by themselves, it was reasonable to expect that the Transit Company would cheerfully comply with the regulations and duties imposed by them. But what did the company do? Why, their very first act was an act of rebellion. The lands which they had chosen to occupy, and which, under the former Government, were held at an annual rent of six cents sterling by them as tenants at will, to be delivered up at its order, and to be used solely as a coal depot, were included, by the constitution ratified by themselves, among the possessions of the city government. Yet they have never paid the first penny of the right owners, and have utterly refused to recognize their property in the lands. They have all along set at defiance not only the dictates of right and

justice, but the laws of the very Government they themselves had founded. Indeed, so open and daring is this opposition that, during the various suits instituted by their creditors in the city courts for debt, they sought the aid of the agents of the Government, who, in violation of the jurisdiction of the civil authorities, declared that he was so instructed by the directors of the company. Nevertheless, for the first six months at least after the establishment of the city government, this same company had repeatedly acknowledged its jurisdiction by suing and defending suits in its courts of law. What reasons they may have had for turning against its protecting authority are best known to themselves.

With regard to the building alleged to have been destroyed by the government of Greytown, and for which damages to the amount of \$20,000 have been claimed by the Transit Company, I have to state: 1. That it did not belong to the company, but to Capt. McCarren, a boarding-house keeper, whose sole connexion with the company arose from his providing accommodations for the workmen.

2. It was removed, in a legal and orderly manner, by the Mayor from the grounds belonging to the city, on which it had been illegally erected, and of which the company had no lease, after summons had been repeatedly served, without avail, on the party in possession, requiring him to appear before the proper tribunal and show cause why it should not be removed. The only response to the summons was the setting up of a charter, which was alleged by the company to have been granted to them by the State of Costa Rica, than which a more ridiculous and desperate claim was never preferred.

3. The entire value of the property thus removed, instead of being \$20,000, as the company claim, falls considerably below one thousand dollars, and that too on the most liberal estimate.

I will conclude my present letter with the remark that the statements commonly circulated by certain presses in this country to the disadvantage of the population of Greytown, and the unjust and untrue imputations of the public will suspend its judgment for a short time, I hope to be able to satisfy them that this little community has been struggling for very life with the ingratitude, avarice, and domineering propensities of the Nicaragua Transit Company. But little more than a year ago the city of Greytown, whose lands on the coast of America were fast washing away, and whose large and valuable tract estimated at between \$20,000 and \$80,000, in all respects well suited to their purposes. The offer was not accepted at the time, but one can hardly fail to admire their singular return for the friendly courtesies thus extended by the people of San Juan.

And now a few words with regard to the murder of poor Antonio, the bongo man. I was sailing down the river in the boat which followed that commanded by Capt. Smith. When I arrived, the same night, I learned all the particulars about the transaction. There was no material diversity of statement. Antonio, the bongo man, had his boat fasted to a tree, getting supper for his men—some ten or twelve men and some women who were with him. Antonio was a well-known pilot on the river, and had formerly been a pilot for Capt. Smith. A difficulty occurred between them at that time, and there was still bad feeling existing between them. It was supposed that for this reason Smith tried to run his steamer into the barge for the purpose of destroying her. When Antonio saw that purpose, he threatened to shoot the captain if he ran into him. The vessel struck but did not sink. The passengers who rushed to know what was the matter about Smith said that his steamer would not work, and that the collision was an accident.

Antonio was a Spanish mixed blood; a perfectly peaceful and quiet man, and universally respected. When his wounded body came to be seen at the station-house the people were very much infuriated, for they looked upon it as a wanton and deliberate murder. The Captain, P. S. I forgot to mention that Mr. Sigaud, the mayor, offered a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of the person who threw the glass bottle at Mr. Borland. Our firm were among those who protested against this indignity, for we looked upon it, as it was, the act of a despotic government, and we were not disposed to countenance the protection of the American consul. The protection was not such as was anticipated. Thirty thousand dollars would not repair the loss we have sustained. Yours, respectfully, Sam'l S. Wood.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE BOSTON ATLAS.

LIVING HORN, JULY 28, 1854.
The proximate cause of the recent wanton destruction of our town was the homicide by the Captain of the Transit Company's steamer, which was descending the river with the May passengers and ran into a bongo, (native boat,) injuring it considerably, whereupon the patron and owner of the bongo remonstrated and demanded pay for his injury, threatening to shoot Capt. Smith; some accounts say aimed his gun at him. The steamer proceeded down the river, when Mr. Solon Borland, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Central America, said to the captain, "Why didn't you shoot the black?"—the language is two gross for publication.

The captain turned round, and, as the bongo was at this time about half a mile below the scene of the dispute, and ran back against the current of the river to where the bongo laid, and having meanwhile been below and loaded his rifle, deliberately dropped on one knee and shot the captain in the chest, and put him out for six days, and travelled over three hundred miles, when he overtook the Indians. To avoid pursuit they crossed the Nueces three times, and also a large lake. Capt. Van Buren swam his horse, and the Indians swam under his horse's trail on the opposite side. The two parties discovered each other as the Indians were turning a hill, and when the Captain got round the hill he found the Indians drawn up in line of battle ready to receive him, having taken their saddles and every thing off their horses except the bridles and put them in the fire. The Indians opened the fight with arrows, and when they supposed they had drawn the fire of the Captain, they immediately ordered him to dismount and take their rifles; before this they had used only their revolvers without much effect. When some five or six Indians had been knocked off their horses, the Captain charged them.

The Indians left one of their number dead on the ground, but succeeded in carrying the other dead and wounded off. They left their saddles, &c. Capt. Van Buren and three of his party were killed. The Captain immediately ordered his men to dismount and take their rifles; before this they had used only their revolvers without much effect. When some five or six Indians had been knocked off their horses, the Captain charged them.

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IMPORTANT REPORT—RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following Report against the expediency of placing ten millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, as a provisional measure, to enable him to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess in our relations with Spain:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the 1st of the present month, in reply to the resolution of the Senate asking information "whether any thing has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of 'provisional measures' by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations," report:

The Committee entirely concur with the President in the declaration contained in his message to the House of Representatives, and reiterated in his message to the Senate, that "in view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy 'threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations'; and are satisfied that, whatever measures may be found necessary to insure future security and repose to the country, (menaced from the quarter indicated,) and to vindicate the honor of our flag, will be adopted by Congress. An earnest hope, both in the part of the President and of Congress, that the difficulties with Spain referred to in the message would have been adjusted before the termination of the present session by an amicable arrangement, has, as it would appear, caused both to forbear, until but a short interval remains between the close of the present and the stated commencement of the next meeting of Congress.

The full repatriation that has been demanded by the Executive, with adequate guarantees for the future, will alone satisfy the just expectations of the country, and the committee would not hesitate to recommend the "provisional measures" suggested by the President, to be executed by him in the recess of Congress, even under the difficulties of maturing them when the close of the session is already at hand, were the interval to be long before the next meeting of Congress. As that will be, however, but of four months' duration, they have deemed it better on the whole to leave the subject, as it is at present, with the Executive. Should the occasion unfortunately render it necessary, it must of course occupy the earliest attention of Congress at its next meeting. And for the above reasons the committee ask to be discharged.

The request of the committee was agreed to, and the report ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

The vote by yeas and nays, contained in our sketch of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, April 28, in support of the motion to take up the bill on the homestead, cannot, as we learn, be regarded in any view as a test of the opinion of members on the homestead bill. That bill was one amongst twenty-eight other bills on the Speaker's table, some of which were prior to the homestead bill on the calendar. Many members, therefore, voted to take up these bills without the slightest reference to the homestead bill, amongst whom, we are authorized to say, was Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, whose opposition to the homestead bill is well known.

INDIAN FIGHT IN TEXAS.

A letter in the New Orleans True Delta gives the following account of the skirmish between a small party of mounted riflemen and a band of Indians, in which Capt. VAN BUREN was so badly wounded that he died about ten days afterwards:

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, JULY 19, 1854.
On the 11th instant Capt. Van Buren and twelve men of the mounted rifles overtook a party of twenty-five Comanche Indians, and whipped them handsomely. Capt. King and a party of Indians mounted on mules first got on the trail near Las Moras, on the El Paso road, and pursued them four days, when the mules gave out. Fortunately, about this time he met Capt. Van Buren, who was out from Fort Lugo on a reconnoissance, and put him on the trail. He followed it up for six days, and travelled over three hundred miles, when he overtook the Indians. To avoid pursuit they crossed the Nueces three times, and also a large lake. Capt. Van Buren swam his horse, and the Indians swam under his horse's trail on the opposite side. The two parties discovered each other as the Indians were turning a hill, and when the Captain got round the hill he found the Indians drawn up in line of battle ready to receive him, having taken their saddles and every thing off their horses except the bridles and put them in the fire. The Indians opened the fight with arrows, and when they supposed they had drawn the fire of the Captain, they immediately ordered him to dismount and take their rifles; before this they had used only their revolvers without much effect. When some five or six Indians had been knocked off their horses, the Captain charged them.

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APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JAMES TILTON, of Indiana, to be surveyor-general for the Territory of Washington.
JOHN CALHOUN, of Illinois, to be surveyor-general for Kansas and Nebraska.
WILLIAM PHELPS, of Texas, to be surveyor-general for New Mexico.
GEORGE P. STILES, to be an associate justice of the supreme court for the Territory of Utah, in the place of John U. Underwood, declined.
REUBEN H. GIBSON, of Ohio, to be receiver at Athens, Ohio, vice William Sheffield, removed.
RALPH WILCOX, of Oregon, to be register for Oregon.
JAMES GUTHRIE, Jr., of Oregon, to be receiver for Oregon.
DIEDRICH UPMAN, of Wisconsin, to be register for the Minnesota land district, in Minnesota.
LORENZO D. SMITH, of Minnesota, to be receiver for the Minnesota land district, in Minnesota.
WILLIAM W. PHELPS, of Michigan, to be register for the Redwing land district, in Minnesota.
CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM, of Indiana, to be receiver for the Redwing land district, in Minnesota.
H. C. MORELEY, of Washington Territory, to be register for said Territory.
ELIAS YULEN, of Ohio, to be receiver for the land office for Washington Territory.
ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, of Texas, to be Consul of the United States for the port of London, vice Geo. N. Sanders.
ROGER BARTON, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Havana, in the island of Cuba, in the place of Alexander M. Clayton, resigned.
SAMUEL H. MONTGOMERY, of Arkansas, to be Agent for the Indians in New Mexico.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, JULY 31, 1854.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending June 30, 1854, exclusive of trust funds and Treasury notes funded.

RECEIPTS.
Customs.....\$14,020,822 17
Sales of public lands.....2,745,251 59
Miscellaneous.....118,666 10
\$16,874,739 86

EXPENDITURES.
Treasury Department, and foreign intercourse.....\$3,842,906 70
Payment under 3d article of the treaty with Mexico of 30th of December, 1853.....7,000,000 00
Interior, viz:
Pensions.....\$122,898 18
Indian department.....278,853 13
401,756 31

War, viz:
Army